

Heat Capacity

The ability of a substance to hold heat. (p. 324 - Pearson)

Fresh Water

Water that contains a low concentration of dissolved salts. (p. 208-211 - Nelson)

Salt Water

Water that contains a high concentration of dissolved salts. (p. 208-211 - Nelson)

Erosion

The carrying away of soil particles by wind, water, or glacial ice. (p. 214 - Nelson)

Coriolis Effect

The effect of the earth's rotation on ocean currents.

Global Water Cycle

Movement of water through different states of matter.
(p. 275 - Pearson)

Drainage System

The natural or artificial removal of surface or sub-surface water from an area.

Watershed

All the areas of land that drain into one main lake or river
(p. 277 - Pearson)

Continental Divide

The highest point of land on a continent; rivers flow into different oceans depending on where the rivers are located relative to this point. (p. 304 - Pearson)

Tides

The rising and falling of the ocean surface due to the different gravitational pulls of the sun and the moon. (p. 238-239 - Nelson)

Convection Currents

Movement of a fluid, such as air or water, that occurs due to temperature differences in the fluid.
(p. 317 - Pearson)

Flow Rate

The speed that a fluid moves in a given amount of time.
(p. 88 - Nelson)

Deposition

The process of sediment settling to the bottom a slowing sediment-laden river. (p. 214 - Nelson)